

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, PROMT, BIOBUSINESS, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, MEDICONF,
PHARMAML, PHIC, PHIN' ENTERED AT 18:17:32 ON 04 NOV 2003

L1 0 S PROHOLD (50A) CYANOACRYLATE#
L2 0 S PROHOLD (100A) CYANOACRYLATE#
L3 2 S (HEXYL (4A) CYANOACRYLATE#) (100A) (OCCLUS? OR OCCLUD? OR EMB

=> d que

L3 2 SEA (HEXYL (4A) CYANOACRYLATE#) (100A) (OCCLUS? OR OCCLUD? OR
EMBOLIZ? OR THROMB?)

=> d 1-2 bib hit

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:172844 CAPLUS
DN 132:212712
TI Composition comprising 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate and gold
for creating vascular **occlusions**
IN Krall, Robert E.; Kerber, Charles W.; Knox, Kimberly
PA Prohold Medical Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6037366	A	20000314	US 1998-151621	19980911
PRAI	US 1997-58510P	P	19970911		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Composition comprising 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate and gold
for creating vascular **occlusions**

IT Blood vessel, disease
(**occlusion**; compn. comprising 2-hexyl
cyanoacrylate and gold for creating vascular **occlusions**
)

IT 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(compn. comprising 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate and gold
for creating vascular **occlusions**)

IT 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 124-06-1, Ethyl myristate
3578-06-1, 2-Hexyl cyanoacrylate 7664-38-2,
Phosphoric acid, biological studies 26638-03-9, Methoxyphenol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. comprising 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate and gold
for creating vascular **occlusions**)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

AN 1999180140 MEDLINE

DN 99180140 PubMed ID: 10082103

TI Microcatheter adhesion of cyanoacrylates: comparison of normal butyl
cyanoacrylate to 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate.

AU Barr J D; Hoffman E J; Davis B R; Edgar K A; Jacobs C R

CS Department of Radiology, Penn State University College of Medicine, Milton
S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, USA.

SO JOURNAL OF VASCULAR AND INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY, (1999 Feb) 10 (2 Pt 1)
165-8.

Journal code: 9203369. ISSN: 1051-0443.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

→
see L4 also
in later pages

FS Priority Journals
EM 199904
ED Entered STN: 19990420
Last Updated on STN: 19990420
Entered Medline: 19990405
AB PURPOSE: To compare the catheter adhesion properties of 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate (Neuracryl M), a new agent, to those of normal butyl cyanoacrylate (Histoacryl), the most widely used liquid acrylic agent for microcatheter embolization. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate (Neuracryl M1) was tested in pure form and mixed with either a proprietary polymerization retardant/contrast agent (Neuracryl M2) or ethiodized oil (Ethiodol). Histoacryl was tested in pure form and mixed with Ethiodol. The cyanoacrylate mixtures were injected through microcatheters into wells partially filled with heparinized whole blood. The cyanoacrylates were allowed to polymerize around the microcatheter tips for 1-3 minutes. The microcatheters were then pulled at a constant rate until they were extracted from the polymerized cyanoacrylates. The peak forces required for extraction were recorded. RESULTS: The peak forces required to extract the microcatheters from either pure Histoacryl or Histoacryl mixed with 33% Ethiodol were significantly higher ($P < .01$; $P < .05$) than those for pure Neuracryl M1. When Neuracryl M1 and M2 were mixed together (as intended for clinical use), the force required for microcatheter extraction was significantly lower than that for either pure Histoacryl, Histoacryl mixed with 33% Ethiodol, or Neuracryl M1 alone ($P < .01$; $P < .01$; $P < .01$, respectively). The force required to extract microcatheters from the Neuracryl M1 and M2 mixture was not, however, significantly different from that of Histoacryl mixed with 50% Ethiodol. The force of extraction for the Neuracryl M1 and 50% Ethiodol mixture was below our ability to obtain precise measurements. CONCLUSION: When Neuracryl M1 was mixed with its proprietary polymerization retardant/contrast agent (Neuracryl M2), catheter adhesion was not significantly different from that of Histoacryl mixed with 50% Ethiodol, a mixture common in clinical use. When Neuracryl M1 was tested alone or mixed with Ethiodol (not intended by the manufacturer), catheter adhesion was significantly decreased relative to pure Histoacryl or equivalent mixtures of Histoacryl and Ethiodol.

=>

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Univentio

FILE 'EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
COPYRIGHT (c) 2003 WILA Verlag Muenchen (WILA)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

=> s (hexyl (4a) cyanoacrylate#) (100a) (occlus? or occlud? or emboliz? or thromb?)
L4 4 (HEXYL (4A) CYANOACRYLATE#) (100A) (OCCLUS? OR OCCLUD? OR EMBOLI
Z? OR THROMB?)

=> d 1-4 bib ab kwic

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2000-246196 [21] WPIDS
CR 2000-543304 [49]; 2002-240636 [29]; 2002-392716 [42]; 2003-110664 [10]
DNC C2000-074484
TI Composition comprising a 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate monomer
and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate, useful for placing in a
body lumen to create vascular occlusion.
DC A14 A96 B05
IN KERBER, C W; KNOX, K; KRALL, R E
PA (PROH-N) PROHOLD MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 1
PI US 6037366 A 20000314 (200021)* 3p
ADT US 6037366 A Provisional US 1997-58510P 19970911, US 1998-151621 19980911
PRAI US 1997-58510P 19970911; US 1998-151621 19980911
AB US 6037366 A UPAB: 20030416
NOVELTY - A composition for placing in a body lumen to create vascular
occlusion comprises a 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate
monomer and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for creating vascular occlusions
comprises a mixture of:
(a) 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate, hydroquinone, p-methoxyphenol and
phosphoric acid; and
(b) gold metal powder, ethyl myristate, and a sterilized polymer of 2
hexylcyanoacrylate in weak aqueous bicarbonate solution.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Vasotropic;
Cerebroprotective.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
No biological data is given.
USE - The composition is useful for creating vascular occlusions and
for treating arteriovenous malformations and tumors (particularly
neurological).
ADVANTAGE - The composition is especially useful to treat vascular
tumors in the brain and brain stem, both of which are difficult to access
and which are susceptible to cytotoxicity and heat.
Dwg.0/0
TI Composition comprising a 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate monomer
and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate, useful for placing in a
body lumen to create vascular occlusion.
AB US 6037366 UPAB: 20030416
NOVELTY - A composition for placing in a body lumen to create vascular
occlusion comprises a 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate
monomer and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for creating vascular occlusions
comprises a . . .
TT TT: COMPOSITION COMPRISE HEXYL CYANOACRYLATE MONOMER

GOLD POLYMER USEFUL PLACE BODY LUMEN VASCULAR OCCLUDE.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
 AN 2000044287 PCTFULL ED 20020515
 TIEN CYANOACRYLATES COMPRISING INHIBITORS AND AN OPACIFYING AGENT AS
 ADHESIVES
 TIFR CYANOACRYLATES COMPRENANT DES INHIBITEURS ET UN AGENT D'OPACIFICATION
 SERVANT D'ADHESIFS
 IN KRALL, Robert, E.;
 KERBER, Charles, W.;
 KNOX, Kimberly
 PA PROHOLD MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;
 KRALL, Robert, E.;
 KERBER, Charles, W.;
 KNOX, Kimberly
 LA English
 DT Patent
 PI WO 2000044287 A1 20000803
 DS W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
 EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
 LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
 SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH
 GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
 BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
 CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 AI WO 2000-US2262 A 20000128
 PRAI US 1999-09/241,368 19990129
 ABEN A composition comprising of a monomer component comprised of an alkyl
 cyanoacrylate and at
 least one inhibitor, and a second component comprised of a resultant
 aggregate structure formed from
 an alkyl cyanoacrylate monomer, an alkyl esterified fatty acid and an
 opacificant agent where said
 composition forms a resultant aggregate structure when said composition
 contacts an anionic
 environment. The composition is useful for filling an existing space,
 e.g., the lumen of a blood
 vessel, a space created by a transiently placed external device, e.g.,
 a catheter or like device, a
 space created by a procedure, e.g., an excision or implantation of an
 object, e.g., a stent. The
 composition is also useful for adhering tissue to tissue, or adhering
 tissue to a device. The
 composition has the property of polymerizing when it comes in contact
 with an anionic environment,
 or when it is deployed i(in situ) in an existing space.
 ABFR L'invention concerne une composition constituee d'un composant monomere
 comprenant un
 cyanoacrylate d'alkyle et au moins un inhibiteur, et d'un second
 composant comprenant une structure
 d'agregat resultante constituee d'un monomere de cyanoacrylate d'alkyle,
 d'un acide gras esterifie
 d'alkyle et d'un agent d'opacification ou ladite composition forme une
 structure d'agregat
 resultante lorsqu'elle vient en contact avec un milieu anionique. Cette
 composition est utile pour
 remplir un espace existant, par exemple la lumiere d'un vaisseau
 sanguin, un espace cree par un
 dispositif transitoire, par exemple un catheter ou un dispositif
 analogue, un espace cree par une
 intervention, par exemple une excision ou l'implantation d'un objet, par
 exemple un stent. Cette
 composition est egalement utile pour coller des tissus les uns aux
 autres ou pour coller des tissus

a un dispositif. Cette composition est capable de se polymeriser lorsqu'elle entre en contact avec un environnement anionique ou lorsqu'elle est deployee in situ dans un espace existant.

DETD Methods and Materials

Neuracryl M is available from Prohold Technologies, El Cajon, CA. Neuracryl M is a two-part **embolization** agent consisting of a glass ampule of 1.25 ml Neuracryl M1 and a rubber-stoppered glass vial of Neuracryl M2 (a mixture of 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate**, an esterified fatty acid, and gold particles measuring approximately Spm in diameter. Prior to use, the contents of the Neuracryl M1 vial are. . .

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
AN 2000012147 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TIEN DRUG DELIVERY DEVICE FOR STENT
TIFR SYSTEME D'ADMINISTRATION DE MEDICAMENTS POUR STENT
IN YANG, Dachuan;
WANG, Lixiao
PA SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC.
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 2000012147 A1 20000309
DS W: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AI WO 1999-US19697 A 19990831
PRAI US 1998-09/145,707 19980902
ABEN A device adapted for mounting on a stent, the device comprising a sheath being made of polymeric material that includes drugs such as pharmaceutical agent(s) or radioactive agent(s) for delivery to an implant site. The sheath includes a main body of a generally tubular shape, and may include mounting means for attaching same to the stent. The device may have a slit therein, and may comprise a helical coil, a cylinder or any other suitable shape or design which fits a particular stent. The sheath may include a coating or coatings thereon containing drugs, surgical adhesives or a combination thereof.

ABFR L'invention concerne un dispositif concu pour etre monte sur un stent. Ce dispositif comprend une gaine en materiau polymere contenant des medicaments, par exemple un ou plusieurs agent(s) pharmaceutiques, devant etre administres sur le site d'implantation. Cette gaine comprend un element principal de forme sensiblement tubulaire et peut comprendre des moyens de fixation permettant de la fixer sur le stent. Le dispositif peut comprendre un fente ainsi qu'un enroulement helicoidal, un cylindre ou toute autre forme ou structure adaptee a un stent particulier. La gaine peut en outre comprendre une ou plusieurs couches de revetement contenant des medicaments, des adhesifs chirurgicaux ou une combinaison des deux.

DETD cyanoacrylate: ethyl **cyanoacrylate**, butyl **cyanoacrylate**, octyl **cyanoacrylate**, **hexyl cyanoacrylate**;
fibrin glue: fibrinogen/**thrombin**/Factor XIII/calcium as catalyst
gelatin-resorcinol-formol (GRF) glue: formed from gelatin, resorcinol and

water in the presence of formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde and heat (45'C);
mussel adhesive. . .

cyanoacrylate: ethyl cyanoacrylate, butyl
cyanoacrylate, octyl cyanoacrylate,
hexyl cyanoacrylate;

fibrin glue: fibrinogen/thrombin/Factor XIII/calcium as
catalyst

gelatin-resorcinol-formol (GRF) glue: formed from gelatin, resorcinol
and

water in the presence of formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde and heat (45'C);
mussel adhesive. . .

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
AN 1999056663 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TIEN STENT WITH SMOOTH ENDS
TIFR EXTENSEUR POSSEDANT DES EXTREMITES LISSES
IN WANG, Lixiao
PA SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC.
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 9956663 A2 19991111
DS W: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AI WO 1999-US9188 A 19990428
PRAI US 1998-09/072,944 19980505
ABEN A stent having at least one smooth end is disclosed. The stent may
include a coating or
coatings on one or both end portions to provide a smooth finish to
reduce possible damage to body
passages when the stent is deployed and delivered. The stent may also
contain drugs or surgical
adhesives or a combination thereof in or on the coated portion of the
stent. The stent may also be
of the type where the materials of the stent may be treated to have a
smooth flexible end or ends.
The stent may also be of a configuration such that at least one end is
more flexible than the
middle portion of the stent.
ABFR L'invention concerne un extenseur possédant au moins une extrémité
lisse. Cet extenseur peut
comporter un ou plusieurs revêtements sur une ou les deux parties
d'extrémité, ce qui permet
d'obtenir une finition lisse afin d'éviter toute détérioration
éventuelle des lumières corporelles
quand on pose cet extenseur et qu'on le déploie. Cet extenseur peut
également contenir des
médicaments ou des adhésifs chirurgicaux, ou une combinaison de ces
derniers, sur la surface ou à
l'intérieur de la partie revêtue. Les matériaux qui le constituent
peuvent également être traités de
façon à présenter une ou plusieurs extrémités souples et lisses. La
configuration de cet extenseur
peut également être conçue de sorte qu'au moins une extrémité est plus
souple que la partie médiane
de l'extenseur.
DETD cyanoacrylate: ethyl cyanoacrylate, butyl
cyanoacrylate, octyl
cyanoacrylate, hexyl cyanoacrylate;
fibrin glue: fibrinogen/thrombin/Factor XIII/calcium as
catalyst
gelatin-resorcinol-formol (GRF) glue.